



# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.

NUMBER 103.

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CHARLES HUTT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. A. A. JACKSON, M. D.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers' block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. J. H. KNOWLTON. (Jedidiah) A. A. JACKSON.

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Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one north of Miley & Bro's, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. apudawit

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Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Algonquin Express Office. my34dawit

**EDWARD RUGER,**  
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, platting, drafting and conveying. Office in County Building, with care of the Algonquin Express Office. my34dawit

**NEW YORK CASH STORE,**  
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 25

**W. WINSTON,**  
Architect. Designs and plans for public and private buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications, building contracts, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Myers' block. sep14diti

**J. M. MAY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to secure claims from the United States government. "Special attention" given to claims and extensions due to patent litigation. Amongst the most valuable patents issued to inventors in the Western States, through the agency of the late deceased Mr. May, are: "Bridges," "Portable Grind Mills," "Ottomans" & "May's" "Rock Drill," "Steam Dressing Machine," and "Quartz Rock Larders," "Nash & Carter's" "Grain Separator," and "Buck's" "Automatic Attachment for Reelers and Planes." Office in May's building, corner Main and Milwaukee Sts., Janesville, Wis. feb18diti

**SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,**  
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Milwaukee Street. These Machines have proved their superiority over those heretofore offered to the public from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam. The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric. They are the simplest machines in use and least liable to get out of order. They are so simple and complete in their construction as not to require a practical hand to use them. They are well adapted to the use of the blind, and will be kept in repair one year free of charge. F. L. RAYSON, Agent.

**Horses to be Hitched.**  
AN ORDINANCE to regulate the manner of hitching of horses attached to vehicles from leaving the same unsecured.

1st. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do hereby ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any owner of driver, or any person in charge of any vehicle, whatever it may be, to leave his horse or horses hitched to any vehicle, or to any other kind of vehicle, without first securing such horse or horses by means of a sufficient halter, rope or chain, or without some suitable person to take the charge or guidance of them so as to prevent their running.

Sec. 2. If any person shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, he and his employer or employers, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every constable to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All horses so found running at large may be taken by any constable and held in confinement of way.

F. L. RAYSON, Clerk. J. B. DOK, Mayor.

**POWERS' Ambrotype, Photograph**

**FINE ART GALLERY!**

LAPPIN'S HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.

ALL KINDS OF PAINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE

RECEIVED THIS DAY

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ALL KINDS OF PAINTING

## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND  
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Boots (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time herewith stated.

Name.	Residence.	Cost.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Putter,	\$4 75	16 months.
Michael Wink,	Fulton,	4 00	2 years.
J. F. Antick,	Rock,	5 50	18 months.
Thos. Lynch,	Janesville,	5 00	20 "
Robt. E. Coppings,	Fulton,	5 50	14 "
Robt. Wilson,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
S. H. Doolittle,	Janesville,	5 00	16 "
John Crail,	Center,	5 50	12 "
C. S. Cushman,	Janesville,	5 00	13 "
Bernard Little,	Center,	4 50	14 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00	14 "
John Housy,	Center,	5 00	18 "
David Griffiths,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
W. A. J. Bennett,	Putter,	5 00	12 "
A. J. Eager,	Center,	4 75	12 "
James E. Cronk,	Janesville,	5 50	13 "
John Devine,	Plymouth,	5 00	12 "
Clark Pepper,	Center,	5 00	17 "
James H. Wilson,	Walworth Co.,	3 75	12 "
M. Maclean,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Thos. H. Hanson,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Harold Baker,	Center,	5 50	24 "
Samuel Stevens,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
John Green,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
J. B. Carter,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Wm. Hennes,	Center,	5 00	12 "
James H. Wilson,	Walworth Co.,	3 75	12 "
Geo. Hocking,	Rock,	5 00	20 "
Wm. B. Briggs,	La Prairie,	5 00	18 "
J. W. Cronk,	Center,	5 00	18 "
Wm. Miller,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
Wm. H. Wilson,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
Alexander Paul,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
David Green,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
J. W. D. Parker,	Janesville,	5 50	11 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same sort," and invite a trial by others than those who certify to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES

kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS, Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1860. oct15dawit

**W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS**

**EMPIRE DRUG STORE,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

**TALLMAN & COLLINS,**

SOLE AGENTS FOR

**HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS.

**Holden & Kemp, 1845.**

**JUST RECEIVED**

Another lot of those Fine

**AMERICAN WATCHES!**

Fine and Fashionable Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, viz:

Ten and Table Spoons, Sugar and Salt

Shells, Cream Lippers, Butter and

Cream Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

**Silver Plated Ware**

of all kinds, the very best manufactured.

**Table and Pocket Cutlery,**

SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c.,

**GILCHRIST'S RAZORS!**

warranted to shave to your satisfaction.

All goods by mail are warranted to give satisfaction

or money refunded.

Particular attention paid to repairing Fine

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in

good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.

S. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF**

**GLASSWARE!**

A

**WHEELLOCK'S,**

CONSISTING IN part of all Sizes and Styles of

Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,

Goblets, Glass Preserves, and

and Fruit Jars,

and all kinds of

**TABLE GLASSWARE.**

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

**TUMBLERS, BUT AND PRESSES!**

**LANTERNS, LAMPS, &c.**

ALL KINDS OF GLASSWARE.

A NEW KIND OF GLASS

**Fruit Jars!**

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring no cork or wax whatever.

## WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the latest styles and patterns

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

**Jewelry Store**

OF

**WEBB & LEE,**

Which have been selected with the

**GREATEST CARE**

direct from the

**IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,**

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

**WEBB & LEE,**

Lappin's Block. Janesville.

**W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS**

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**LANTERNS, LAMPS, &c.**

ALL KINDS OF GLASSWARE.

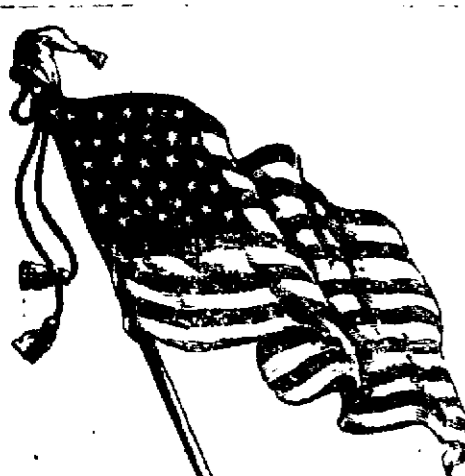
A NEW KIND OF GLASS

## WATCHES JEWELRY

## City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, July 9, 1861.

## Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the free, but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Next Battle.

The rebel general, Johnston, is encamped at Bunker Hill, seven miles from Martinsburg, with 20,000 men which he is fortifying. Gen. Patterson is at Martinsburg. If the Washington troops have arrived, he has about 20,000 men. The rebels will probably wait to be attacked. Gen. McClellan must be near, and the battle of Bunker Hill may be delayed for his arrival.

## A Peace Proposition.

It appears by the news from Washington that a flag of truce has been sent there by a Col. Taylor from the rebels, with propositions for peace. It is supposed that it was originated by a visit of Hon. Henry May, the newly elected member of congress from Baltimore, who went on a mission on his own account to Richmond. Of course if the rebels lay down their arms and surrender their leaders for punishment, the flag of truce may effect something, but not otherwise. It is evident that the rebels are growing fearful of the certain doom that stares them in the face, and that their confidence in success is lost. The Baltimore American says, Mr. Vallandigham declares that he knows that Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union. We suppose any thief would do the same thing when overpowered and about to be punished. Jeff. Davis cannot remain in the Union alive.

SPEAKER GROW, in his speech in the house after his election, among other things said—"not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen." This was received by an outburst of applause, which indicated the temper of the members and the crowd. It is evident that congress, the executive and the people are in accord in relation to the manner of conducting the present war, and the object to be accomplished. The constitution will be maintained over every foot of the soil of the whole country, no matter what it may cost in blood and treasure.

The Milwaukee News has changed proprietors and editors. Sharpstein & Lathrop have again taken the management of it. The salutatory of the editor promises a cordial support of the government in the prosecution of the war.

GEN. FREMONT'S WAR PURCHASES.—When in England, Gen. Fremont is said to have purchased arms and accoutrements for 10,000 men. His contract reaches \$250,000. The first purchase he made reached \$75,000, and that is curious, they were Enfield rifles, bombs, percussion caps and other articles belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the papal army, but on account on the defeat of Lamoriciere, had, it is said, never been delivered.

THE HUMAN CONTRABAND AT FORT PICKENS.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Fort Pickens, which contains the following:

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa island. He said he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my brethren over there only knew this, how quick they would come."

A correspondent writing from western Virginia says:

Although I do not perceive what else could be done with this class of prisoners, I must confess that their capture, trial, and immediate release, seems facial. Considering the number of oaths administered to sentimental rebels in this country, (Uphur), this may be considered as the "causidest" place in western Virginia.

Gov. Wise is at Charleston, in the Kenawha valley with his son, at the head of Virginia troops. Arrangements have been made in Ohio to bag both of them.

THE 3D AND 4TH CALLED FOR.—Last Saturday night Gov. Randall received a despatch directing the 3d and 4th Wisconsin regiments to proceed immediately to Williamsport by way of Elmira and Chambersburg and report to Maj. Gen. Patterson.—Madison Argus.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE WILLIAMSPORT FIGHT.—Of the Wisconsin Regiment, only two appear to have been killed.—Geo. Drake of the Milwaukee company, and a man of Capt. Mitchell's Milwaukee company; and the following wounded: W. A. Matthews of Company G; F. W. Bowman of same company; John DeHaas of same company; John Green of Company K; Fred Bonner of Company G, not severely; and W. S. Khrn of Company H, killed by a horse while attempting to get into the engagement.

A private dispatch from L. J. Dixon, surgeon, at Hagerstown, says Fred Hutching is wounded, but will be about in a few days.—Madison Patriot.

There was but one vote for speaker instead of two as reported by telegraph. Before the vote was declared Mr. Blair declined, and his friends changed their votes to Mr. Grow. William K. Lehman of Philadelphia, and Andrew J. Thayer of Oregon, were sworn in, the contests in these cases standing over till the regular session.—The representatives from Virginia got in under a similar disposition.

It appears that the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, have been defeated:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the fugitive slave law.

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## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Commercial special.—There are thirty-four complete regiments of federal troops ready to march at an hour's notice.

It is now proposed to modify the present tariff so that it shall yield a revenue of one hundred millions annually.

The second Rhode Island battery left Washington to-day—destination secret.

The post master general has established a daily mail between here and Martinsburg. It is understood that all the regiments in this city now will be ordered to Virginia immediately.

Six regiments have already left here for Martinsburg.

The heat is intense.

Congress will devote to-morrow to eulogies on Douglas.

Horse.—The following are the committees of this body:

Foreign Affairs—Crittenden, Cox, White of Ind., Burnham, Thomas of Md., Pomeroy, Fisher.

Revolutionary Pensions—Van Wyck, Blair of Pa., Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pa., Steele of N. Y., Granger, Low.

Insular Pensions—Glynn, Stanton, Logan, Harrison, Cutler, Walby, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Murray, Hale, Van Horn, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beman.

Patents—Dunn, Rice of Mo., Johnson, Baker, Noble.

Elections—Davis, Campbell, Voorhees, McKee, Loomis, Baxter, Kelley, Brown, Menzies.

Ways and Means—Stevens, Morrill of Vt., Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClernand, Stratton.

On Claims—Penton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hale, Noel, Biel, Webster, Walhace.

Commerce—Washburne of Ill., Elliott, Ward, Nixon, Babitt, Gurley, Rollins of Mo., Heady, Sheffield.

Public Lands—Potter, Corvode, Vallandigham, Sloan, Trumbull, Vandever, Kellogg of Mich., Field, Woodruff.

Post Office—Morrill of Maine, Winslow, Bland, Vibbard, Trowbridge, Norton.

District of Columbia—Conkling, Delavan, Burnett, Ashley, Talbot, Freucher, Rollins of N. H., Davis, Upton.

By request Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious states. Referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill to repeal the tariff of 1861 and restore that of 1857. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Holman introduced a bill granting bounty land to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Curtis introduced Pacific R. R. bill. Referred to a committee.

Mr. Aldridge introduced a bill granting homesteads; also a bill establishing a general bankruptcy law. The former was referred to committee on agriculture, the latter to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox's bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point, gives three times the present number and reduces the time at the academy from 5 to 4 years.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing representation after this congress.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, relative to the defense of that harbor.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution which was adopted, that the house, during the present extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and the government and financial affairs connected therewith, and that all bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the proper committees, to be considered at the next regular session of congress.

A letter to the American, dated Martinsburg, 7th inst., notices the arrival of Gen. Doubleday's and the Rhode Island battery, and says Gen. Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburg. No forward movement had taken place.

Johnston was reinforced by 7,000 men from Manassas, and had taken his stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 troops.

Large numbers of troops passed through Baltimore yesterday to strengthen Patterson's column.

The regiments which passed early yesterday morning, are expected to cross the Potomac by Williamsburg.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Congress made little progress to-day.—Chief importance attaches to the fact that the house has determined to confine its action, during the extra session, to military, financial and judicial matters growing out of the war. Mr. Burnett's proposition to add the consideration of measures looking to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, was completely negated without a division of the house. Mr. Lovejoy's series of resolutions recommending the repeal of the fugitive slave law, Major Emory's removal, and condemning the capture or return of fugitive slaves by the U. S. troops, was defeated by a vote of 87 to 62. The Illinois republicans voted for it, and the democrats against it. A general bank suspension law was introduced, but it probably cannot pass this session.

There is considerable difference of opinion among congressmen as to the propriety of confiscating the property of leading secessionists, for the government revenues. Secretary Chase suggests this in his report, and bills have been introduced both in the senate and house. The proposition may possibly succeed, as it surely ought to.

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, introduced resolutions, to-day, which provoked much merriment. He proposed to strengthen the hands of the executive by abolishing all political distinctions, praising the administration, and declaring it a solemn and christian duty to offer the olive branch of peace to the misguided people of the disloyal states.—The resolutions were declared out of order, under the rule restricting the business proper to be considered. Some ill-natured people say Fouke is fishing for office.

Mr. Breckinridge's removal from the military committee of the senate was rendered necessary by the fact that important secret military information will frequently come before that committee, and the ex Vice-President is not believed to be the man to be entrusted with the keeping of it.

Gen. Wheat, from Williamsburg, is here to arrange for two additional regiments of loyal Virginia troops, which are already raised. He says 10,000 Union troops can be had in Western Virginia, provided the government will send a regiment.

Another 10-inch columbiad is ready at Pittsburgh for service at Cairo.

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

QUINCY, July 8.

It was exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left the Great Eastern till the Canada pilot boarded her, during which time she had only 24 hours of clear weather. She made Cape Race in 6 days from Liverpool. She nearly ran into the Arabia in a fog on the 2d, and would have done so, if she had had a bowsprit.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Times special.—Col. Taylor, who came under a flag of truce with despatches, asked the officer in charge if our army was not all prostrated with measles.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day, and a consultation had with Gen. Scott—result unknown.

Reported mutiny among the Garibaldi Guards, in consequence of dissatisfaction with arms.

Gov. Hicks was in Washington to-day.—He represents much rebel feeling on the Eastern Maryland shore. He is anxious that a force be sent down to afford Union men protection.

Hon. Thos. A. Marshall of Ills., has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in that state.

I am informed that with the flag of truce brought by Col. Taylor from the rebel camp, comes a proposition for the cessation of hostilities, and a settlement of difficulties. The rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts. I am confident that in the consultation that followed the announcement of these propositions to the cabinet, Scott and Cameron decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebels. In this view the President concurs, and to it he will rigidly adhere.

Tribune's despatch.—General Wheat, of Wheeling, Va., is here to get arms for Union men in the western part of that state. He says ten full regiments can easily be raised there, and be ready for service in a few weeks, if government will furnish arms, clothing, &amp;c.

Eight or ten regiments were made in the patent office to-day.

The post office department regards all places west of the Rocky mountains, including Utah, as territory hostile, and within the meaning of the act. Mail matter is therefore subject to 10c postage.

The telegraph man Mr. Vallandigham says, in the democratic caucus, that he "preferred the preservation of the Union." He "preferred peace to preservation of the Union."

The caucus broke up in a row.

In the Tribune's account of Col. Taylor's arrival with rebel communications, it says: Col. Taylor's package contains letters from Beauregard and Davis to the president and Gen. Scott, but they related to some trifling matter—nothing more important than an exchange of prisoners. He was told that he might look about as much as I pleased.

The more you see, the less you will take us," was told him.

World's despatch.—Information is received that the force at Manassas Junction has been reinforced within two days. There is a great deal of sickness among them.

News had been received at the Junction that Richmond was being fortified on all sides in a most decisive manner, in anticipation of an advance of the federal army.

Herald's despatch.—Recent arrivals from Patterson's headquarters bring information from Haynesville.

A visit to the battle ground after burials revealed that there were one hundred and one new made graves, which is the number of their dead, probably. Officers were known to be carried off.

The principal damage at Haynesville was made by the first shell from Perkins' battery, exploding in the midst of the cavalry. The effect was terrific, and occasioned a scampering, which was the beginning of the cavalry's retreat.

The war department has received information that Gen. McClellan's forces, when approaching Laurel Hill in western Virginia, yesterday, had short skirmishes with the rebels, routing them, killing several, and losing only one man on the Union side.

Gen. Scott is hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a battle between Gen. Patterson and Gen. Johnston's forces, in the vicinity of Martinsburg.

A despatch was received at the war department about midnight last night, stating that a portion of the district volunteers left at Poolsville by Col. Stone, was engaged with the enemy at Edwards' Ferry. The rebels had, after several days absence, reappeared on the Virginia side, and began firing into our pickets at that point. Two district volunteers were killed. Firing was going on when the courier left to telegraph from the post at Chain Bridge.

A cavalry force was immediately dispatched to the relief of the guard at the Ferry.

BUCKHANNON, July 6.

A courier arrived from Webster, who reports four companies of the 19th Ohio regiment of Ohio at Glenville, about forty miles distant to the south-west, and are besieged by a picked Virginia regiment and a hundred militia under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler, of the 7th, has marched to their relief from Webster, and the 10th, Col. Lytle, has just gone forward to their rescue from this place.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.







0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

**SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE**

It sticks all such uses, agencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

**"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."**

N. B.—A brass no-nipples each bottle. Price, cents.

Address,  
**HENRY C. SPALDING,**  
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

**CAUTION.**

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to sell off the manufacturing public, inform them that **SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE**, I would caution all to purchase before purchasing, and see that the full name, **SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE**, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindlers.

Patent Wind Engines, pumping water from a well  
feet deep. The Engine is a powerful one, will  
pump fifty barrels of water per day. It stands 110  
feet from the well and the power is communicated from  
the Engine to the well, underground.

I deem these Engines of great value, saving a  
amount of great manual labor, and as their merit is  
undoubted, think they must come into general use.

J. F. HOBBS

These Engines and engines have taken first premium  
when exhibited for economy of steam and economy of  
water. They pump 5000 ft. and, and if sometimes are  
given 1000 ft. of well—open or drilled, and no water  
required. Address as above

W3. Also for sale, the Patents in the unobtainable  
for Bagley's Portable Great Mill, for  
Drill, Stone Pressing Machine and Quartz Mill for  
oil, and Nesh & Cutler's Grain Separator. All these Patents  
are meritorious and well known.

J. F. H. Agent, &c, at  
Januville March 10, 1861.

to insure, guarantee them in every particular.  
nos 1911 w—natf

**C. MINER, Agent,**  
Main street, Jacksonville

**Land for Sale or to Exchange.**  
W E offer to sell, or exchange for other real estate, on liberal terms, the sw q of Sec 5, and the sw of the se q of Sec 8, town 31, range 17, in Ft. Collins county, W. Y. The above is a beautiful, well improved, fertile, well watered and all in a desirable location. BLOOM, PATTEN & BAILEY  
May 25th, 1881. my25d1w—wider

**Piano, Who Wants?**  
THIS subscriber has a very beautiful toned Piano for sale at his residence on High Street, of Brown, Allen & Co. makers, and of the best quality, and at a very low price, or \$100 less than such instruments are sold elsewhere. It is fully warranted and must be sold at or below cost. Call and examine for yourself. O. B. BROWN  
September 29. sep29d1w—wider

**50 CANTONS Black Velvet Ribbons, all numbers received: a day at**  
Call and examine for yourself. O. B. BROWN  
September 29. sep29d1w—wider

hearing, in the *Janeville Daily Gazette*, a daily newspaper printed and published in said city.

Jessie Mae F. Fitchard, County Judge.

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR WALWORTH COUNTY**

James Freeland, plaintiff, against Samuel A. Strause, Hiram A. Stoughton and W. W. Wyke, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to each of the above-named defendants:

**YOU** are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of said court on or before the 15th day of June, 1901, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Janesville, in Rock county, within twenty days after the date of the service of this summons on each service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded by the complaint in this action.

Witness, the Hon. David Jones, Judge of said court, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1901.

J. STOUT, Clerk. R. B. WHITTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

**MORTGAGES FOR RAIL.**

amounting to eight dollars, now unless you shall appear before it on Tuesday, police justice in and for the city of New York, will cause the same to be levied on you, and the same to be sold to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of July, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to the highest bidder—this is the law of the State.

W. H. BAKER, Clerk of the Court.  
J. 23454.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**\$200,000 STATE LOAN.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that \$100,000, in bonds of the State of New York, of the State Loan of \$200,000 authorized by the Legislature of this state in the regular session of 1861, are for sale, subject to purchase, at public auction, by the State Treasurer, at Madison Square, New York, on the 10th day of July, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and by so authorizing their issue, requires that they shall not be disposed of at less than their par value. It is provided that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State, and the same shall be paid to the authorized aid of Extra Session of the Legislature are put into market.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,  
State Treasurer of New York, at New York.  
Executive Office, June 26th, A D 1861.

**NEW SPRING CHALLENGE** just received  
split-rail  
McK & BHO.

N.Y. road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Burlington,  
and Alton without change of cars; also direct con-  
nections to Portland, Doncaster, Jacksonville, and  
two points in the West. Chicago Daily Advertiser.  
Morning Express, at  
Evening Express, daily, through to twenty-two hours.  
Express freight, daily, through to twenty-two hours.  
C. WINKLER, Gen. Freight Agent, 326 Madison  
St.

**100 Acres for Sale.**  
144 ACRES of Choice Land located on Rock River  
in the town of Fulton, Rock county, 46 acres  
being a beautiful meadow, a small grove of  
timber, a plenty of timber and flowing water, and an  
excellent quarry of building and fence stone of  
the best quality. The balance of the land is in  
corn, clover, and timothy meadow. \$1200 of the purchase  
money can run from five to ten years at 7 per cent interest,  
and the balance in cash. The title is in the hands of  
the State. Good notes will be taken in payment. Inquire of A.  
J. L. JACKSON, Esq., of the town of Knoxville, Richard &  
L. JACKSON, Esq., of the undersigned, or of the  
Rock county  
C. F. L. WATSON  
Madison, March 9th, 1891.

only daily morning cars, through from the Lakes  
to Chicago, daily. Fifteen daily ventilated sleeping cars  
on night train.  
Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by  
any other route.  
For particulars and timetables the baggage transferred free  
New York.  
The particular and call for Tickets via, Dunkirk, and  
and St. Louis, and Buffalo, and Erie, and sold at all  
Principal Railroad Offices in the west.  
This route affords facilities for shipment of Freight, un-  
der any other route.

**Freight Train**  
Leave New York daily, making close connections  
made on all joints west, and quicker time than over  
any line.  
For particulars, call on J. C. Ostrum, 941 Broad-  
way, New York; John B. Dunlap, 16 State street, Bu-  
falo; or of Jacob Forsh, freight agent, 46 Clark  
street, Erie, under the new Niagara House.  
CLARK & SOUTHERN  
229-111 K. N. Lawrence Traveling Agent, Gen'l Supt.  
of Freight, Erie, Pa.

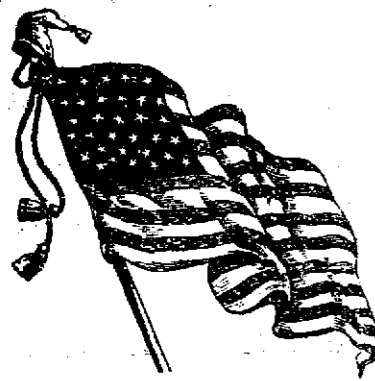
**Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.**  
ONLY road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,  
and Alton, without change of cars; also, direct con-  
nection for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville, and Quincy.  
Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily, as follows:  
Express, at 8:00 A. M.  
Evening, at 8:00 P. M.

Express freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.  
MARKED LOW FARE, and through in 48 hours.  
C. W. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent, feb28-111

**Farmer for Sale.**  
44 ACRES of Choice Land, located on the River  
in the town of Fulton, Rock county, is now  
under cultivation, a small frame house and a good well  
water, a plenty of timber and stock water, and an  
abundance of water, including a large pond of  
first quality, all of which will be sold at a low fig-  
ure, and terms made easy. \$1200 of the purchase  
money will be advanced, and the balance in cash  
or third down, balance on short time, and the  
good notes will be taken in payment. Inquire of A.  
J. K. KENNEDY, Mayor of the town of Knoxville, Rockland  
county, or of the undersigned, at  
K. F. LAFFIN  
Fulton, Mo., March 9th, 1901.







Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Next Battle.

The rebel general, Johnston, is encamped at Bunker Hill, seven miles from Martinsburg, with 20,000 men which he is fortifying. Gen. Patterson is at Martinsburg. If the Washington troops have arrived, he has about 20,000 men. The rebels will probably wait to be attacked. Gen. McClellan must be near, and the battle of Bunker Hill may be delayed for his arrival.

## A Peace Proposition.

It appears by the news from Washington that a flag of truce has been sent there by a Col. Taylor from the rebels, with propositions for peace. It is supposed that it was originated by a visit of Hon. Henry May, the newly elected member of congress from Baltimore, who went on a mission on his own account to Richmond. Of course if the rebels lay down their arms and surrender their leaders for punishment, the flag of truce may effect something, but not otherwise. It is evident that the rebels are growing fearful of the certain doom that stares them in the face, and that their confidence in success is lost. The Baltimore American says, Mr. Vallandigham declares that he knows that Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union. We suppose any thief would do the same thing when overpowered and about to be punished. Jeff. Davis cannot remain in the Union alive.

SPEAKER GROW, in his speech in the house after his election, among other things said—"not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen." This was received by an outburst of applause, which indicated the temper of the members and the crowd. It is evident that congress, the executive and the people are in accord in relation to the manner of conducting the present war, and the object to be accomplished. The constitution will be maintained over every foot of the soil of the whole country, no matter what it may cost in blood and treasure.

The Milwaukee News has changed proprietors and editors. Sharpstein & Lathrop have again taken the management of it. The salutatory of the editor promises a cordial support of the government in the prosecution of the war.

GEN. FREMONT'S WAR PURCHASES.—When in England, Gen. Fremont is said to have purchased arms and accoutrements for 10,000 men. His contract reaches \$250,000. The first purchase he made reached \$75,000, and what is curious, they were Enfield rifles, bombs, percussion caps and other articles belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the papal army, but on account of the defeat of Lamoriciere, had, it is said, never been delivered.

THE HUMAN CONTRABAND AT FORT PICKENS.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Fort Pickens, which contains the following:

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens. Some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa island. He said he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my brethren over there only knew this, how quick dey would come!"

A correspondent writing from western Virginia says:

Although I do not perceive what else could be done with this class of prisoners, I must confess that their capture, trial, oath and immediate release, seems far from desirable. This is the largest raft of logs that was ever run from Black River. The value of the raft is \$4,500. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black River.—La Crosse Republican.

MISSOURI WHEAT.—A Booneville correspondent writes to the St. Louis Democrat, under date of June 27:

Very nearly all the wheat in this section has been cut, and the yield is more than any previous harvest, notwithstanding the hue and cry raised about the army worm. Cherries, peaches, and indeed all kinds of fruit are coming in bountifully.

AN EXILE IN GEN. LYON'S CAMP.—While Gen. Lyon was in camp at Booneville, his brother unexpectedly made his appearance there. A correspondent says:

Among the visitors in camp to-day is a relative of Gen. Lyon, from the northern part of Mississippi, whence he escaped some seven weeks since, leaving about \$10,000 worth of property in the hands of the rebels, who had notified him to join the southern army or take the consequences. His journey was made mostly by night, until reaching the border where it was safe to express Union sentiments.

A soldier of the 79th New York regiment, stationed at Georgetown, was returning one night to camp, and on being challenged by the sentry, "Who goes there?" answered in jest, "a secessionist." The sentry fired instantly, and the unlucky joker fell mortally wounded.

## Congressional Proceedings.

There was but one vote for speaker instead of two as reported by telegraph. Before the vote was declared Mr. Blair declined, and his friends changed their votes to Mr. Grow. William E. Lehman of Philadelphia, and Andrew J. Thayer of Oregon, were sworn in, the contests in these cases standing over till the regular session.—The representatives from Virginia got in under a similar disposition.

It appears that the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, have been defeated:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the fugitive slave law.

WHEREAS, Major Emory, of the U. S. army, resigned his position under circumstances showing his sympathy with the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable.

The action of the house was probably based partly upon the consideration that there is now no time to attend to these matters, and upon the ground that the administration will be held responsible for its acts in regard to such appointments as that of Emory, and in relation to the fugitive slave law in the seceded states during the war.

We desire the repeal of this law, but can wait till a regular session; and we have not the slightest idea that our soldiers will be required to return fugitive slaves. It is a grave and important question and requires time for its consideration. While the war lasts let the laws of war decide what shall be done with the slaves in the rebel states. We are well content with the working of Butler's contraband policy.—Let the discussion of all such questions be postponed, that congress may do its duty quickly in strengthening the hands of the President in providing ample means to crush the rebellion in the shortest time possible. That is the first and only question in order at this time. The house having adopted a resolution that it will only consider such measures, at this extraordinary session, as relate to naval, military and financial matters connected with the war, let it confine itself strictly to those duties, and adjourn as soon as possible.

While we are in favor of every one of the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy, we do not think their introduction at this time judicious. The following are some further proceedings of the house on the 8th:

A bill was introduced increasing the pay of editors to \$15 per month from May 1st, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expenses of the government.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the departments for any articles furnished for the use of the government without advertising for proposals as required by statute; also, to report the names of parties to whom contracts have been given, the compensation and terms thereof; also, when proposals were received, if the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and the reason therefor; also, whether the contracts are in accordance with the specifications inviting the proposals, and, if with any alterations, the reason for the same; also, whether any person or persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded other than the contractors; and that the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. Upton, it was resolved that the secretary of war be directed to instruct the officers of the army of the United States taking prisoners and releasing them upon their oath of allegiance to report their names and residences.

On motion of Mr. Loomis it was resolved that the committee on judiciary be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding any office whatever, either civil or military, under government of any state, or of the so-called confederate states of America, who have taken up, or who shall hereafter take up, arms against the government.

HON. COL. TOMPKINS' HOUSE WAS SHOT.—Col. Tompkins, of the New York second, had, a very fine house, valued at six hundred dollars. He trained him to six very military command as prompt as an old veteran. At the word "halt," he would stop instantly; at "forward march" he would start as though instigated by a sharp spur. The other evening the colonel rode him out a short distance from Washington, and left him in charge of a small boy; he got loose from him and strayed towards a sentinel, who cried "halt"; the horse stopped, and the sentinel cried, "who goes there?" Hearing no answer, he fired, and shot the horse in the heart.

LABOR RAFT OF LOGS.—Robert Ross, of Nilesville, Clark county, on Black river, leaves to-day with a raft of logs scaling 700,000 feet, contracted to Messrs. Keating & Skinner of Moline, Ill., at \$6.50 delivered here. They pay running expenses from here to Moline. This is the largest raft of logs that was ever run from Black River. The value of the raft is \$4,500. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black River.—La Crosse Republican.

MISSOURI WHEAT.—A Booneville correspondent writes to the St. Louis Democrat, under date of June 27:

Very nearly all the wheat in this section has been cut, and the yield is more than any previous harvest, notwithstanding the hue and cry raised about the army worm. Cherries, peaches, and indeed all kinds of fruit are coming in bountifully.

AN EXILE IN GEN. LYON'S CAMP.—While Gen. Lyon was in camp at Booneville, his brother unexpectedly made his appearance there. A correspondent says:

Among the visitors in camp to-day is a relative of Gen. Lyon, from the northern part of Mississippi, whence he escaped some seven weeks since, leaving about \$10,000 worth of property in the hands of the rebels, who had notified him to join the southern army or take the consequences. His journey was made mostly by night, until reaching the border where it was safe to express Union sentiments.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8. Commercial special.—There are thirty-four complete regiments of federal troops ready to march at an hour's notice.

It is now proposed to modify the present tariff so that it shall yield a revenue of one hundred millions annually.

The second Rhode Island battery left Washington to-day—destination secret.

The post master general has established a daily mail between here and Martinsburg. It is understood that all the regiments in this city now will be ordered to Virginia immediately.

Six regiments have already left here for Martinsburg.

The heat is intense.

Congress will devote to-morrow to eulogies on Daniel Webster.

Horace.—The following are the committees of this body:

Foreign Affairs—Crittenden, Cox, White of Ind., Burnham, Thomas of Md., Pomeroy, Fisher.

Revolutionary Pensions—Van Wyck, Blair of Pa., Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pa., Steele of N. Y., Granger, Low.

Invalid Pensions—Ely, Scranton, Logan, Harrison, Cutler, Walcott, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Murray, Hale, Van Horn, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beman.

Pensions—Dunn, Rice of Me., Johnson, Baker, Noble.

Elections—Davis, Campbell, Voorhees, McKen, Loomis, Baxter, Kelley, Brown, Menzies.

Ways and Means—Stevens, Morrill of Vt., Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland, Stratton.

On Claims—Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hale, Noel, Webster, Wallace.

Commerce—Washburne of Ill., Elliott, Ward, Nixon, Habbitt, Gurley, Rollins of Mo., Hendy, Sheffield.

Public Lands—Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Sloan, Trumbull, Vandever, Kellogg of Mich., Field, Woodruff.

Post Office—Morrill of Maine, Winslow, Howard, Vibbard of Nevada, Norton.

District of Columbia—Caulfield, Delavan, Burnett, Ashley, Talbot, Frechener, Rollins of N. H., Davis, Upton.

By request Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on committee on the judiciary, Burnett on District Columbia, Col. Curtis on military affairs, Kelley on elections, Wyckoff on accounts, because of physical inability.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious states. Referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill to repeal the tariff of 1861 and restore that of 1857. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Holman introduced a bill granting bounty land to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Curtis introduced Pacific R. R. bill. Referred to a committee.

Mr. Aldridge introduced a bill granting homesteads; also a bill establishing a general bankrupt law. The former was referred to committee on agriculture, the latter to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox's bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point, gives three times the present number and reduces the time at the academy from 5 to 4 years.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing representation after this congress.

Mr. Conklin presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, relative to the defense of that harbor.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution which was adopted, that the house, during the present extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and the government and financial affairs connected therewith, and that all bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, military and naval affairs, shall be referred with debate to the proper committee, to be considered at the next regular session of congress.

A letter to the American, dated Martinsburg, 6th inst., notices the arrival of Gen. Doubleday and the Rhode Island battery, and says Gen. Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburg. No forward movement had taken place.

Johnston was reinforced by 7,000 men from Manassas, and had taken his stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 troops.

Large numbers of troops passed through Baltimore yesterday to strengthen Patterson's column.

The regiments which passed early yesterday morning, are expected to cross the Potomac by Williamsburg.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Congress made little progress to-day.—Chief importance attaches to the fact that the house has determined to confine its action, during the extra session, to military, financial and judicial matters growing out of the war. Mr. Burnett's proposition to add the consideration of measures looking to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, was completely negatived without a division of the house. Mr. Lovejoy's series of resolutions recommending the repeal of the fugitive slave law, Major Emory's report of capture and return of fugitive slaves by the U. S. troops, was defeated by a vote of 87 to 62. The Illinois republican members voted for it, and the democrats against it. A general bank suspension law was introduced, but it probably cannot pass this session.

There is considerable difference of opinion among congressmen as to the propriety of confiscating the property of leading secessionists, for the government revenues. Secretary Chase suggests this in his report, and bills have been introduced both in the senate and house. The proposition may possibly succeed as it surely ought to!

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, introduced resolutions to-day, which provoked much comment. He proposed to strengthen the hands of the executive by abolishing all political distinctions, praising the administration, and declaring it a solemn and christian duty to offer the olive branch of peace to the misguided people of the disloyal states.—The resolutions were declared out of order, under the rule restricting the business proper to be considered. Some ill-natured people say Fouke is fishing for office.

Mr. Breckinridge's removal from the military committee of the senate was rendered necessary by the fact that important secret military information will frequently come before that committee, and the ex-Vice-President is not believed to be the man to be entrusted with the keeping of it.

Gen. Wheat, from Wheeling, is here to arrange for two additional regiments of loyal Virginia troops, which are already raised. He says 10,000 Union troops can be had in Western Virginia, provided the government will equip them.

Another 0-inch columbiad is ready at Pittsburgh for service at Cairo.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

QUEBEC, July 8.

It was exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left the Great Eastern till the Canada pilot boarded her, during which time she made Cape Race in 6 days from Liverpool. She nearly ran into the Arabia in a fog on the 2d, and would have done so, if she had had a bowsprit.

WASHINGTON, July 8. Times special.—Col. Taylor, who came under a flag of truce with despatches, asked the officer in charge if our army was not all prostrated with measles.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day, and a consultation had with Gen. Scott—result unknown.

Reported mutiny among the Garibaldi Guards, in consequence of dissatisfaction with arms.

Gov. Hicks was in Washington to-day.—He represents much rebel feeling on the Eastern Maryland shore. He is anxious that a force be sent down to afford Union men protection.

Hon. Thos. A. Marshall of Ills., has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in that state.

I am informed that with the flag of truce brought by Col. Taylor from the rebel camp, comes a proposition for the cessation of hostilities, and a settlement of difficulties. The rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts.

It is a confident that in the consultation that followed the announcement of these propositions to the cabinet, Scott and Cameron decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebels. In this view the President concurs, and to it he will rigidly adhere.

Tribune's despatch.—General Wheat, of Wheeling, Va., is here to get arms for Union men in the western part of that state. He says ten full regiments can easily be raised there, and be ready for service in a few weeks, if government will furnish arms, clothing, &c.

Eight or ten removals were made in the patent office to-day.

The post office department regards all places west of the Rocky mountains, including Utah, as on the Pacific, and within the meaning of the act. Mail matter is therefore subject to 10c postage.

The telegraph made Mr. Vallandigham say, in the democratic caucus, that he "preferred the preservation of the Union." He "preferred peace to preservation of the Union." The caucus broke up in a row.

In the Tribune's account of Col. Taylor's arrival with rebel communications, it says: Col. Taylor's package contains letters from Beauregard at Davis to the president and Gen. Scott, but they related to some trifling matter—nothing more important than an exchange of prisoners. He was told that he might look about as much as he pleased. "The more you see, the less you will take us," was told him.

World's despatch.—Information is received that the force at Manassas Junction has been reinforced within two days. There is a great deal of sickness among them.

News had been received at the Junction that Richmond was being fortified on all sides in a most decisive manner, in anticipation of an advance of the federal army.

Herald's despatch.—Recent arrivals from Patterson's head-quarters bring information from Haynesville.

A visit to the battle ground after burials revealed that there were one hundred and one new dead graves, which is the number of their dead, probably. Officers were known to be carried off.

The principal damage at Haynesville was made by the first shell from Perkins' battery, exploding in the midst of the cavalry. The effect was terrific, and occasioned a scattering, which was the beginning of the enemies' retreat.

The war department has received information that Gen. McClellan's forces, when approaching Laurel Hill in western Virginia, yesterday, had short skirmishes with the rebels, routing them, killing several, and losing only one man on the Union side.

Gen. Scott is hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a battle between Gen. Patterson and Johnston's forces, in the vicinity of Martinsburg.

A despatch was received at the war department about midnight last night, stating that a portion of the district volunteers left at Poolesville by Col. Stone, was engaged with the enemy at Edwards' Ferry. The rebels had, after several days absence, reappeared on the Virginia side, and began firing into our pickets at that point. Two district volunteers were killed. Firing was going on when the courier left to telegraph from the post at Chain Bridge.

A cavalry force was immediately dispatched to the relief of the guard at the Ferry.

BUCKRAGON, July 6.

A courier arrived from Webster, who reports that on the 19th Ohio regiment of Ohio at Glenville, about forty miles distant to the southwest, and are besieged by a picked Virginia regiment and a hundred militia under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler, of the 7th, has marched to their relief from Webster, and the 10th, Col. Lytle, has just gone forward to their rescue from this place.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.

Considerable excitement was created this afternoon by a report that the Home Guard and State Guard of Bardonia had had an encounter. The story was: The surveyor of Louisville had directed an agent to stop at Bardonia certain wagons with goods en route for the Louisville and Nashville railroads, and for Gen. Tennessee; that the agent being unable to execute the order, called on the Home Guard for assistance, and that the latter were attacked by the State Guard, causing the loss of several lives on each side. A passenger who left Bardonia several hours after the reported collision says that no conflict took place, and that the wagons, advised that there would be trouble, went around Bardonia on their way to the railroad.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Flour receipts 14,534 bbls. Market without important change. Sales 12,000 bbls, 3,653.75 super state, 14.20 extra state, 3,603.65 super western, 3,804.30 common to medium extra western.

Wheat rec'd 20,278 bu. Market steady, fair export demand. Sales 9,500 bu. 82 1/2 good and prime Milwaukee club, 92 1/2 3/4 number Iowa, 70 1/2 Chicago spring.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, and tending upward. Sales 10,700 bu. 70 1/2 No. 2 and 1 in store, and 81 1/2 for milling delivered.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Stocks higher and firmer, money and exchange unchanged. Missouri 6's 40's. U. S. 5's 71. U. S. 6's 81. Coupons 86 1/2. New York 7's 80. Virginia 49. North California 53 1/2. California 7's 85 1/2.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Gen. Mansfield, now in immediate command at Washington, was the engineer-in-chief of Gen. Taylor's entire campaign in Mexico. His extra wardrobe never exceeded "three check shirts, a pair of woolen blankets, and a light India rubber cloth, to be spread on the ground at night."

THE GAL-LANT CONNECTICUT CAPTAIN.—The Connecticut captain who was shorn of his freedom by a rebel young woman, is in Richmond, the jest of the chivalric journals of that city. His captor is also there.

Among the troops which passed through Chicago on Friday last, there was a sergeant who had been for twenty years on the borders of civilization, and had never before this trip seen a railroad.

The American House, recently burned in Milwaukee, is to be immediately rebuilt.

George W. Chapman, Esq., has retired from the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

Governor Randall has appointed Mr. A. Hutchings, of Madison, a special messenger to proceed to the seat of war and look after the wounded of the 1st Wisconsin regiment which has lately distinguished itself in advancing against the enemy. Amongst the severely wounded is Mr. Hutchings' brother, the color sergeant of the 1st regiment.

Borch's attorneys say that their client has already been compelled to pay sixty thousand dollars, as expenses and attorneys' fees, made by Mrs. Burch in defending herself against her husband. No wonder he assigned.

The Boston Courier says Brig. Gen. E. W. Pierce will return to Freetown about the 15th inst. He was appointed to serve out the unexpired portion of the commission of General Butler, which was a three months' service. It is not likely that the state will again send him to the field.

The 5th and 6th regiments, encamped at Madison, is now full.

A female military company named the Union Captivators has been formed at Fairmount, Ky., and over thirty of the young ladies of the place have joined the organization. The uniform is an apron of the old-fashioned cut, made of red, white and blue—the part covering the bosom representing the stars, and the lower part the stripes.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, Senator from Illinois, made an appropriate speech, offering the customary resolutions of respect, and moved the senate adjourn. He was followed by Messrs. McDougall and Collier.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Provost marshal Kenly, learning that a suspicious schooner, supposed to be employed by the piratical party who seized the steamer Nicholas, was in the bay awaiting their return, Captain Thomas this morning took possession of the steamer Chester, as she was leaving on her regular trip for the eastern shore. The passengers were put off, and soldiers took their places. She proceeded down the bay to capture them.

A chest containing cartridges belonging to the Rhode Island 2d light artillery, exploded, killing two men, and wounding several.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

House.—Mr. Stevens, from committee on ways and means, reported a bill for a national loan and other purposes. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Stevens also reported a bill to provide for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States by proclamation of the President on April 19th, 1861, from the time they were called into service to the 30th of June. Mr. S. said there was much suffering among the soldiers, and there was no means to pay them except by passing this bill.

Mr. Vallandigham trusted there would be no objection to it.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said he was fully satisfied that the house would pass the bill, and desired to interpose no objections, but content himself by saying he was opposed to the whole system of war measures.

The bill was passed. It appropriates \$6,000,000.

Mr. Stevens gave notice that he should call up the loan bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sheffield, the committee on commerce was instructed to enquire whether any and what further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture of piratical vessels seized on the authority of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Cox, it was resolved that the President of the United States, if compatible with the public service, communicate to this house any correspondence which our government has had with the Spanish government with reference to the incorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy, and what protest, if any, our government has made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish government.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.

A recruiting office for the southern confederacy is just opened here.

A letter in the Journal from Franklin, says that 8 boxes of merchandise on which was marked public arms for Camp Trousdale, Tenn., were put off here, and 3 boxes muskets were on the train from Bowling Green to Clarksville.

It is said large quantities of goods are passing by turpentine from Bardonia to Franklin on the southern frontier of Kentucky. The surveyor of this port is taking active measures to intercept them.

The Courier publishes a letter from Jas. Guthrie, president of Louisville and Nashville railroad, in which he says that Gov. Harris of Tenn., saying that when the president of the road places permanently in Tennessee a fair proportion of the rolling stock of the road, the running of the trains over the road will not be interfered with.—Mr. Guthrie replies that he cannot consent to the seizure and detention of trains, and that conjoint operation of road by directors and Tennessee authorities, would result in insupportable difficulties.

Gov. Harris on the 6th issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the confederate army. Southern papers contain no news.

THE MARKETS.

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